

## KING MAY TOSS OUT BALL AT GAME TO-DAY

Will Attend, but Some Scheme Must Be Found to Foil Wire Netting.

OVER 50,000 EXPECTED

Giants and White Sox Ready for Play on Big London Cricket Grounds.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
LONDON, Feb. 25.—The definite official announcement made to-day that King George will attend the baseball game between the Giants and White Sox at Chelsea to-morrow tremendously stimulated interest in the exhibition. Every reserved seat for the game was sold early this afternoon, and it was with difficulty that members of a special baseball party, consisting of American officials and distinguished guests, were able to secure proper reservations.

John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, ridicules the story printed in New York and cabled back here to the effect that he was to be boycotted because of some remarks he is alleged to have made in an interview in comparing the British and American soldiers from an athletic standpoint, much to the detriment of the former. McGraw told the correspondent of *The Sun* that he had given no such interview. He knew nothing about the British army, he said, and therefore could not criticize the soldiers.

McGraw added: "The only boycott I know of is the weather, which has given me a severe cold and prevented my attendance at the luncheon at the Hotel Savoy to-day."

The fact that McGraw is to be present to the King to-morrow is a sufficient answer to the story about the boycott. It also disposed of the story printed in New York to-day that the Giants' manager was suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

The Chelsea football grounds, where the game is to be played, can hold 30,000 people when crowded, but while owing to the fact that greater space is required for the playing of a baseball game, this number cannot be accommodated to to-morrow's contest, it is prophesied that with fair weather fully 50,000 persons will be present.

Every fan in London to-night has his eye on the barometer, and the rising glass is hailed as almost a heavenly omen. The game will begin at 3 o'clock. The King will drive to the grounds, where he will be met by Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, who will present Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the White Sox; John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants; and probably Jim Callahan, the manager of the White Sox, who will at a few others make a short trip to Ireland yesterday.

A special wire net, which has been put up in the grand stand, to prevent fans from throwing the royal ball, but it is hoped that this may be circumvented, as it is likely to be when King George leaves that it is stationary at the opening game of the season in Washington for the President to pitch the first ball.

Before the game the teams will warm up by half an hour's practice. They are necessary because of the fact that they have had no practice in some time and it will give those of the crowd who do not understand the game a chance to pick up some of the points about the American national pastime. The grounds, which are declared to be in excellent condition, will be rolled and the diamond laid early to-morrow.

It was amusing to-night to witness the astonishment of the officials of the Chelsea Club, when, in answer to their suggestion that 25 feet would be plenty of room from the home plate to the pitcher's mound, McGraw said in serious fashion: "I am afraid the boys will have to bat easy."

"Well," said McGraw, "Speaker has hit a ball 160 feet."

The members of both teams are in excellent condition and regret that they cannot remain longer in London, but they are booked to sail for home next Saturday on the Lusitania.

Reg sportsmen here are just awaking to the fact that baseball is a big institution in America, and the luncheon given to the teams to-day at the Hotel Savoy by Harry Gordon Selfridge, the proprietor of the big American department store which moved Desborough made a speech in which he expressed regret at the short notice given of the game and the brevity of the visit of such admirable sportsmen. There were 300 persons at the luncheon.

John L. Griffiths, the American Consul General, shared the honors of the speech-making with Jim Callahan of the White Sox, who modestly described the game as not for the purpose of telling the British to abandon cricket, but simply to show the American national pastime. He added: "If you like the game, try it." These remarks of the manager of the White Sox moved in a great measure any feeling that the teams were on a "superior to thou" mission.

## CORELLI STAR IN HIDING.

Writer says She's Blinded by Galaxy of Genies.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
LONDON, Feb. 25.—Marie Corelli, the novelist, has given the world a satirical attack on her rivals in literature and expressed her independence of the reading public in a letter to a Birmingham newspaper which printed a paragraph asking what had become of her. After declaring that she is alive and in the possession of all her faculties Miss Corelli says: "I have certainly withdrawn for a while into a retired corner of the literary arena, overpowered by the crowd of stupendous geniuses (according to the publishers' advertisements) who occupy it. I congregate it but just and decent to stand aside out of the glittering galaxy of these many marvels of the age, who, if the publishers' advertisements and newspaper booms mean anything, can be nothing less than Shakespeare and the classics reembodyed."

"I am not waiting till the clouds roll by, but only until the dashing procession of publishers' planets sweeps onward in its brilliant course, leaving trails of Shaw, Conrad, Chesterton and De Morgan behind them. Then, perhaps, I may venture humbly forth with a little book in a limited edition, of which Birmingham will perhaps generously buy one copy."

"I put it at this modest figure because I have never edited the literary taste of Birmingham, although this distressing state of things has not yet moved me to tears. I do not care in the least whether or not Birmingham bookshelves sell my books. What the readers want I can have. If they do not want me I do not want them and there need be no strained relations between us."



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## GERMAN ADMITS MANILA BAY CLASH

Von Diederichs Says He Was Ready to Resist Dewey's Order.

NEW VERSION GIVEN

Admiral Asserts American's Story of Cormoran Incident Is Incorrect.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Berlin newspapers publish to-day a statement attributed to Admiral von Diederichs giving more details of his side of the controversy aroused by Admiral Dewey's version of the Manila Bay incident. The German naval officer is quoted as admitting that he was incensed at Admiral Dewey's announcement of his decision to have every foreign warship boarded "to make inquiry and establish their identity." He is also said to have related that he told the British commander he would shoot any American who tried to carry out Dewey's instructions.

Cable despatches published in New York yesterday afternoon reported that Admiral von Diederichs insisted that the German fleet at Manila was brought about by the promiscuous visiting between warships that was going on at the time. Admiral von Diederichs agreed that Admiral Dewey had reason for complaining that the German vessels were much on the move, but contended that nothing unfriendly was meant by it.

The German Admiral confessed that under his orders, fired shots across the bows of two German prizes to stop them when they were passing the American warships. One was held up, he said, because her flag did not show plainly and the other was not recognized as she heaved the flagship Olympic with a night message.

Dewey's Version Denied.  
Admiral von Diederichs is reported to have denied Admiral Dewey's version of the incident relating to the firing of shots across the bows of the German cruiser Cormoran. Von Diederichs insisted that no such shot was fired, but that Dewey based his story on the stopping of the German cruiser Irene by the McCulloch in order to learn her identity.

The German Admiral said that the settlement of the trouble brought about by the firing of shots was that a foreign warship would be obliged to show her flag only after reporting to the American Admiral upon arriving at Manila. Von Diederichs explained that the incident closed happily all around. Admiral Dewey and himself exchanging letters and presents before the German warships left Manila. He declared he regretted that Admiral Dewey had revived the controversy in a statement that was erroneous.

Admiral Dewey's side of the controversy which moved Admiral von Diederichs to reply was set forth in the American Admiral's autobiography. After relating the necessity for the blockade and explaining the rules established to govern it, the Admiral said:

"Vice-Admiral von Diederichs was unconvinced. When later the Cormoran, which was an old offender, was sighted coming up the bay, Flag Lieutenant Brumby was sent to make sure that she stopped to report, in keeping with the custom of other foreign men of war. When the Cormoran turned and steamed toward the northern part of the bay, compelling the McCulloch to follow. Brumby first hoisted the international signal, 'I want to communicate.' No attention was paid to this by the Cormoran. Then Brumby fired a shot across her bows, which had the desired effect."

On the following day Vice-Admiral von Diederichs sent a capable, tactful young officer of the staff to me with a memorandum of grievances. When I had heard them through, I made the third person to state candidly and firmly my attitude in a verbal message which he conveyed to his superior so successfully that Vice-Admiral von Diederichs was able to understand my point of view. There was no further interference with the blockade or breach of etiquette which had been established by the common consent of the other foreign commanders.

"Thus, as I explained to the President after the war was over, a difference of opinion about international law had been adjusted amicably without adding to the sum of his worries."

ROSELLO WINS CUBAN AIR PRIZE.  
Files From Pinar del Rio to Havana, 115 Miles, in Two Hours.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Dominico Rosello, using a Morane biplane, flew to-day from Pinar del Rio to Havana, a distance of 115 miles, in two hours.

He won the prize of \$100 offered by the City Council for the first aviator to fly from the capital of any province to Havana. Rosello flew across Florida Miraflores from Key West to Camp Columbia, Havana, last night, and won the \$10,000 prize offered by the Havana City Council. He is to be the principal competitor for the \$100,000 prize offered by the Havana City Council for the first Cuban to fly from Havana to Colon, a distance of about 850 miles, at the opening of the Panama canal.

## SUFFRAGIST REVOLT GLORIFIED TO KING

Mrs. Pankhurst, in Petition, Says It Rivals England's Noble Struggles.

WON'T SEE MINISTERS

Tells Monarch the "Torturers" Are Beneath Dignity of Women.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Women's Social and Political Union has circulated the text of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's letter to the King asking for an audience for a deputation from that organization. The letter is framed in the humble, conventional language customary in addressing the Sovereign.

It expressed a desire to submit to the King the demand of women for the suffrage and a "complaint against the medieval, barbarous methods of torture whereby your Ministers are seeking to repress a revolt against the deprivation of citizens of their rights, a revolt as noble and glorious in its spirit and purpose as any of those past struggles for liberty which are the pride of the British race." Mrs. Pankhurst repudiated the idea that the deputation should talk with the Ministers instead of the King and added: "With deep respect we say we must and do decline to wait upon the Ministers instead of having an audience with yourself."

She also said:

"In giving the reasons of the women for refusing to talk with the Ministers Mrs. Pankhurst says:

"It would be repugnant to our womanly sense of dignity and abhorrence of torture to interview torturers. Moreover, we will not be referred to and will not recognize the authority of men who have no legal constitutional standing in the matter because we have not been consulted in their election to Parliament or their appointment as Ministers."

Mrs. Pankhurst cites the precedent of George III. in receiving a deputation of Irish Catholics in 1795 and contends that the right of women to be heard and aided by the sovereign is far stronger than any such right possessed by men because women lack every other constitutional means of obtaining redress of their grievances. She says:

"We claim the right to come to the foot of the throne to demand that the King himself redress political grievances that we cannot and will not longer tolerate."

Mrs. Pankhurst concludes by expressing confidence that the King will grant the audience requested.

\$10 Fine for Peer's Aggressor.

The W. S. P. U. announced this evening that Ethel Moorhead, who was released from Edinburgh jail after having been forcibly fed, is seriously ill of pneumonia. The Union asserts that the prison physician refused to use the pump on Miss Moorhead and outsiders were employed for the purpose.

A fine of \$10 and costs was to-day imposed on Mary Lindsay, the militant suffragette who horsewhipped Lord Wearde in Euston station a week ago. Lord Wearde is 65 years of age.

Five of the six suffragettes arrested last night for trying to hold a meeting in Old Palace Yard were ordered held in bonds by a police magistrate in the Bow street court to-day to insure their good behavior for six months. The bond was fixed at \$25.

The prisoners, Laurence Hausman, an artist and writer; Mrs. D. A. Thomas, wife of a wealthy Welsh coal mine owner; Henry W. Nevinson, war correspondent; Miss K. Haas and H. D. Harben, refused to furnish bonds. A fine of \$10 or the alternative of a week in jail was the sentence on Alfred Meynell for assaulting a policeman.

Mr. Hausman made a speech from the prisoners' pen. He declared he was in custody as a protest against the present methods of dealing with women political offenders. He said he intended to keep on protesting as long as he considered it necessary.

Prisoners who refuse to enter into peace bonds are, as a rule, committed to prison for six months.

## EXPLORERS DUE BACK TO-DAY.

Mawson Steamer Expected at Adelaide From Antarctica.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
ADELAIDE, South Australia, Feb. 25.—Dr. Douglas Mawson's steamer Aurora is due here to-morrow after two years in the Antarctic.

The Mawson expedition is distinctively Australian. Dr. Mawson is a lecturer in geology in the University of Adelaide and his assistants are comprised of about fifty men, mostly graduates of Australian universities. A year ago word was received from the expedition that its members—Dr. Mawson, Mertz of Switzerland and B. E. S. Minnis of England—had been lost. Lieut. Minnis was killed by a fall down a crevasse. The cause of Dr. Mertz's death has not been made known.

## GERMANY FOR RECOGNITION.

Kaiser's Government Thinks Wilson Made a Mistake.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
LONDON, Feb. 25.—A despatch from Berlin to the Daily Mail says Germany has given the United States assurances regarding Mexico which practically compel the Kaiser's government to recognize the British House of Commons last Monday.

The German Government, however, did not conceal its opinion that the United States is making a mistake in refusing to recognize President Huerta.

Carden at Galveston To-day.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 25.—Gov. O. B. Colquhoun received to-day from Secretary of State Bryan advising him that Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, would arrive at Galveston to-morrow. The Governor has wired to Colquhoun, to represent the Executive in extending courtesy to the Minister during his stay at Galveston.

## TROOPS TO GET BENTON'S BODY

Continued from First Page.

to demand possession of the body and to investigate thoroughly the circumstances of the man's execution. It is believed here that the Federal authorities to whom representations must be made will readily respond to all the demands of the United States in the case.

Say Villa Fears Inquiry.

It became known to-day that not only the Washington agents of the Constitutionalist but Gen. Carranza's representatives in El Paso are trying to induce Villa to modify his course and yield to the demands of the United States and Great Britain. The Washington agency considers that not even establishment of the allegation that Villa killed Benton could bring about a change in Villa's attitude. It is believed here that the Federal authorities to whom representations must be made will readily respond to all the demands of the United States in the case.

Troops May Cross to Get Body.

There is no intention on the part of Mr. Bryan to forego his demand for ultimate possession of the body of Benton in order that it may be turned over to the relatives of the dead man. The pressure of Great Britain is such that the United States is regarded as fully obligated to obtain possession of the body even if it becomes necessary to use force. The British Government considers, it is understood here, that its prestige and national honor demand that Villa shall not be permitted to withhold the body permanently.

The difficulty now is that even if the United States were disposed to use force to get the body it has not the slightest idea where it is. Reports were in circulation to-day to the effect that it had been cremated and that it had been taken, however, it is believed, to Chihuahua.

Invasion of Mexican soil to get possession of Benton's body would not be war, requiring authorization by Congress, it is believed by officials here. Though it is known with how great reluctance Mr. Bryan would accept such a course, it is believed quite within the range of ultimate necessities in order to obtain the body, though such a course would be regarded as a courteous attitude of Great Britain.

## MEXICAN POLICY ATTACKED.

Representative Alney Assails the Wilson Administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In a speech delivered in the House to-day Representative Alney of Pennsylvania, a Progressive Republican, vigorously assailed President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" over the situation in Mexico. He insisted that the time had come when the Government should assume a more aggressive policy in dealing with conditions in Mexico.

Mr. Alney intimated that the United States should intervene, but did not openly advocate the adoption of such a policy. He insisted that the State Department has in its possession a record of American lives sacrificed in Mexico that would appall the country.

Before Mr. Alney took the floor he presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House all records and documents in his possession or in the possession of the Department of State regarding the treatment in Mexico of citizens of the United States of America and of other countries with respect to their lives and property and to inform the House what action if any has been taken for the protection of American citizens and other persons in Mexico."

"We have been informed by the President of the United States that the policy of 'watchful waiting' would bring peace results in Mexico," said Mr. Alney. "From all I tell the country, the President has announced the policy which has resulted in a 'deadly drifting' if not in merely wishing."

"The people of this country have wanted peace and order, they have not wanted armed intervention in Mexico, but what was described by the President as the one small cloud on the political horizon has grown into a great cloud and it endangers the peace and security and good will of this country with the other nations of the world."

"This policy does not lead to peace," continued Mr. Alney. "It leads directly to war. The President suggested to the House as he had suggested to the people of the United States that he desired a constitutional government in Mexico, and therefore he declined to recognize Huerta as President de facto. But what has been the result? The result is that warfare has continued and instead of trying to prevent warfare the United States is acting in a more active way, and where are we? After Huerta, who next?"

"In a government where publicity is the watchword and the key to the door, this information," concluded Mr. Alney, "and let us demand a policy that will lead us somewhere and not a policy that begins nowhere and ends at no point."

## TO URGE VILLA TO CONSENT.

Carranza Aide Will Ask Leader to Surrender Body.

EL PASO, Feb. 25.—Heavy pressure is being brought to bear on Panchito Villa by agents of Gen. Carranza to induce him to deliver the body of William S. Benton to the widow in El Paso or at least to allow American authorities to view the remains. This was evidenced by the departure from Juarez on a special train of two commissioners, one of whom is a Mexican, to induce Villa to consent to the delivery of the body.

The latest rumor current here is that Benton was stabbed in Villa's office and was then shot to finish him. The declaration of Villa that he took the body to Chihuahua to bury it is not believed here. The mystery is further deepened by the refusal of the officials in Juarez to say where the body is buried and the persistent reports that it was burned.

Mrs. Benton received a telegram this morning from British Ambassador Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, advising her that Charles Arthur Percival will begin his investigation here and in Juarez immediately.

In the telegram to Mrs. Benton the Ambassador revealed the lines along which the Consul will work in making his investigation of the case. He asked that Gen. Hugh L. Scott be requested to use his influence with Villa to get permission

for an examination of Benton's body and that every effort be made to have the body exhumed and a careful medical examination made by American surgeons. He also requested that Consul Benton's nationality be forwarded to the Embassy at Washington at once.

The mother of Domingo Flores, better known locally as Coyote, who was reported killed in Juarez, is said to have witnessed the killing of Benton and is reported to have said that his body was wrapped in a red blanket and buried in the rear of the Ochoa House, where Villa made his headquarters.

Mrs. Flores cannot be located. A search for her has been made on both sides of the river and it is now feared that she was taken to Chihuahua to prevent her telling what she knows about the killing.

The other witness, said to be a Constitutionalist officer, who was in the room at the time, is also missing. He is said to have received the burial place of the body, but would not say how Benton was killed.

## BAUCH BELIEVED DEAD.

Cattleman Who Was in Same Jail Says American Was Executed.

EL PASO, Feb. 25.—Nobody here holds out any hope that Gustav Bauch is alive. His case is still as puzzling as the whereabouts of Benton's body. Juarez officials announced that he had been taken to Chihuahua by Villa. The local leader, however, declared that he had not taken the man out of Juarez, but had ordered him released.

J. J. Baca, a New Mexico cattleman who was in prison in Juarez last week, declared Saturday and still maintains that Bauch was taken from his cell on Tuesday night of last week and executed. This story is confirmed in a statement from Francisco Flores, who lives in Juarez and works in El Paso. Although Flores does not remember the date of the execution, he is positive that it was last week. He claims to have been personally acquainted with Bauch and says that when on his way to work one night he saw Bauch taken from the Juarez jail by a firing squad and marched toward the cemetery. Bauch was seen until the firing squad returned, but Bauch was not with it.

W. J. Gallivan, a railroad switchman with a member's card in the Switchmen's Union at Birmingham, Ala., who was arrested in Juarez last week and forced to work several days on the streets because he was in company with a Mexican arrested for carrying a pistol, declared to-night on reaching El Paso that Bauch was taken from the jail after he had been incarcerated and was executed. He is not positive, he says, what day it was that the man was executed, because executions occurred every night.

Mrs. J. M. Patterson, Bauch's sister, knows no more about him than she did on Monday, February 16, when he disappeared from El Paso. She insists that he has been killed.

Mrs. Patterson has received additional information regarding the early history of her brother, Gustav Bauch, who was born in 1852, but was taken to Eagle Pass when he was 5 years old, and attended school there. When he was 18 years old he took employment with the Mexican International Railroad and was employed in various capacities until he obtained a run as engineer. His sister declares that he ever ran troop trains for the Federals.

The Americans that Villa says he has mustered out of his service in Chihuahua are to reach Juarez to-morrow morning on a special train, according to messages received in that city. They are expected to turn to the border is looked forward to in the expectation that it will clear up the mystery regarding the disappearance of a number of other Americans reported missing in Mexico.

Gen. Hugh Scott said to-night that he had no communications from Washington pertaining to the Benton case.

## MONTEREY TRAINS STOPPED.

Huerta Troops Seek to Recapture Acaponeta.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25.—The officials of the National Railways announce that no trains are running between San Luis Potosi and Monterey. The wires are down and there is no way of giving warning of rebels being in the vicinity of the line. Trains are running regularly between San Luis Potosi and Tampico and San Luis Potosi and Aguascalientes.

Acaponeta is the only town the rebels retain in the territory of Tepic, where the rebel Gen. Buina has 3,000 men.

A Federal force 3,000 strong is leaving Santiago Iquintita to attack Acaponeta, after which it will relieve Mazatlan and drive the rebels toward Culiacan. Gen. Buina's forces are said to be badly demoralized.

## U. S. ACTION PLEASES BRITAIN.

Foreign Office Well Informed Regarding Benton Case.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Extreme satisfaction is expressed in official circles at the promptness with which the United States is acting in the Benton affair and in furnishing constant information to the Foreign Office.

The statement of Francis Dyke Akenside, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on Monday formed the basis of a conversation between *The Sun* correspondent and an official of the Foreign Office to-day from which it may be inferred, although it was not admitted, that there is a feeling that to ask assurances for the safety of the British investigator's life would be tantamount to a recognition of the belligerency of Villa. There is no doubt, however, that if such assurances came through the United States from Villa they would be acceptable.

At the same time it is pointed out in independent quarters that this request would place responsibility for the safety of Mr. Percival, the British Consul at Galveston, who is to make the investigation, directly on the shoulders of the United States.

The appointment of a British Consul to investigate the death of Benton, according to the official statement, is taken as casting any doubt on the thoroughness and impartiality of the American investigation, but there is a feeling that it would hardly be the right thing to place the investigation of the killing of a British subject in the hands of another country, no matter how friendly that country might be. The domestic effect of such action would be feared here, where any move to embarrass the Government is heartily welcomed.

Cowdry Denies Oil Land Transfer.

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Lord Cowdry, head of the Pearson oil syndicate, denies the report from Mexico that the Huerta Government will transfer to him the nationalized oil lands.

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Raccoon Fur Coats	Reduced from \$60.00 to	\$29.50
Raccoon Fur Coats	Reduced from \$85.00 to	\$59.50
Raccoon Fur Coats	Reduced from \$115.00 to	\$75.00
Raccoon Fur Coats	Reduced from \$150.00 to	\$97.50
Raccoon Fur Coats	Reduced from \$200.00 to	\$129.50
Raccoon Fur Coats	Reduced from \$250.00 to	\$159.50

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## DOUBTS WILSON WILL ACT.

London "Times" Thinks He Will Continue to "Watch and Wait."

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Times* gives prominence to a despatch from its Washington correspondent reviewing the situation which has arisen out of the killing of William S. Benton, in which it is asserted that "the Administration does not mean, unless its hands are forced, to make any active move to bring Villa to book." The correspondent declares, however, that enlightened American opinion is solid in holding that intervention will be inevitable in the end.

The *Times* in commenting on this despatch takes a graver tone than it has hitherto assumed in discussing this affair. It admits that the Washington Government is loyally keeping its